

Intimations.

GINGER ALE.

WE have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won 31 Prize MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

In 1890 competed and won against FOUR of the most famed Belfast makers.

The Analyst's report:—

"It is of an exceptionally good quality."
"Particularly pleasant to the taste."
"Decidedly tonic and sustaining."
"In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL HASSAL, M.D.

The ideal temperance beverage.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.

Victoria Dispensary,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1892. [1283]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

have just received
ex Steamers "BENLEDI" and "GANGES"
their first shipments of

XMAS CONFECTIONERY

Consisting of:—

CHOCOLATE CREMES, VANILLA PRALINES, SUGARED ALMONDS, BURNT ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUJUBES, TURKISH DELIGHT, PARISIANS, &c., &c., &c.

DELICIOUS FRUIT JELLIES.

ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAMSON, GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, PLUM, &c.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S

BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK, and EVERTON TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In great variety.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS, ALMONDS AND FIGS.

FANCY BOXES.

A large and varied Assortment of ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

XMAS CARDS,

ENGLISH, JAPANESE and CHINESE, a splendid selection.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

A LARGE STOCK WELL ASSORTED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1892.

BIRTH.

On the 11th instant, at the Peak, Hongkong, Mrs. CANTILL, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Vancouver Island, on the 9th inst., JOHN MOFFAT, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, aged 32.
At the Peak, at 8 o'clock this morning, MAOUIE LINDLEY WILSON, wife of John Mitchell, Marine Superintendent, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1892.

A MISSIONARY BURLESQUE AT FOOCHOW.

A somewhat amusing function is reported to have taken place at the session of the Foochow Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission, held at Foochow on November 12th, in which Dr. S. L. GRACEY, the United States Consul at that port, was the principal victim. The worthy Doctor is, we believe, a professional "joss-man," which is rather in consequence of this, or for some other incomprehensible reason, a mob of American missionaries considered it good taste and incumbent on them as missionaries to get on their hind legs and propose the following series of extraordinary resolutions:—

"Whereas Dr. S. L. Gracey, U. S. Consul at this port, has faithfully fulfilled his duties as Consul and conserved the interests of American citizens, and

On the motion of the Rev. M. C. WILCOX the foregoing resolutions were adopted by what is described as "a unanimous rising vote" and the Rev. G. B. SMITH, President of the Anglo-Chinese College, was requested to present them in person to the newly elected President and Secretary of State when he visits the United States in a few months.

If it is to be assumed, as seems only fair and reasonable, that the Rev. G. B. SMITH and the other missionaries present on this occasion are men of education, intelligence and common-sense, we should be glad to see any loop-hole by which we could escape from setting them down either as helpless and hopeless innocents or howling cranks. Why will not missionaries in China—not only Americans but those of other foreign nations—try to conduct themselves in worldly matters like worldly men, instead of making themselves by their utterly purposeless and childish proceedings in and out of season, a butt for ridicule and the laughingstock of foreigners throughout the Far East? So far as we know to the contrary, Dr. GRACEY is an accomplished and most estimable gentleman and an efficient consular representative of his country's interests at Foochow; and if a resolution had been arrived at on reasonable and sensible grounds by American citizens resident there, advocating that in his particular case, as a result of the recent triumphs of the Democrats in the Presidential elections the famous dictum of "the spoils to the victors" should not be applied, there would have been no room for hostile comment or unfavourable animadversion. But the missionary method is simply unbearable and offensive beyond measure. The coupling of the ALMIGHTY and the HARMONIOUS Administration in the vote of thanks for the presence of Dr. GRACEY in Foochow as United States Consul, is about as great a novelty as that other singular idea of a consul's duty being to always devote his influence to the cause of Christian Missions. Of course it is most gratifying to know that Consul GRACEY's "heart is greatly interested in the salvation of China and the education of her people;" but we doubt very much whether these no doubt estimable virtues will have very much effect on or influence with the hard-headed business men who are likely to be placed at the head of the State Department under President CLEVELAND. Consul GRACEY has good grounds for exclaiming "Oh! save me from my friends."

TELEGRAMS.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 10th.
The International Monetary Conference is about to discuss the question of a general bimetallic scheme.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Penguin* arrived this morning from Chefoo.

The Amoy Races have been fixed for the 12th, 13th, and 14th January.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Thibet* left Bombay on the 9th inst., for this port.

The sensational "Vanishing Act" which we anticipated recently appears now likely to fail—for the present.

The British despatch vessel *Albatross*, with Vice-Admiral Fremantle on board, arrived here yesterday morning from Takao, Formosa.

VESSELS which arrived at Amoy on the 6th and 7th inst. from the North, reported having encountered exceptionally rough weather in the neighbourhood of Turnabout.

The *Dunmull* assault case was to have come up this afternoon before the Magistrate, but as some of the witnesses failed to appear, the further hearing was adjourned.

A NOTIFICATION in Saturday's *Gazette* informs all whom it may concern that St. Joseph's Catholic Chapel, Garden Road, has been licensed for the celebration of marriages.

MURRAY Battery is being fitted with the electric light so that the Volunteers may drill every evening, beginning next Saturday, ending with a big competition and inspection on Chinese New Year Day.

THE Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, through their Hongkong agents, Messrs Douglas, LaPrak & Co., have issued a neat and elegant wall calendar for 1893, which would be an ornament to any office.

JUST as the *Glenfallach* got under way, bound South, on Saturday afternoon, a Chinaman jumped overboard and being unable to swim was almost drowned before the Captain of the Kowloon ferry launch *Evening Star* rescued him. He is all right to-day and denies having attempted to commit suicide.

The public meeting in connection with the Volunteer movement announced to take place on Thursday next at the Council Chamber will be held in St. Andrews Hall on Monday 19th inst., at 5.30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will preside, and all who take an interest in the movement are cordially invited to attend.

AN entire change of programme is announced for Hartman's Circus this evening and to judge by the bill of fare published in our advertising columns the management, now that everything is in working order, are going to eclipse everything of the kind ever seen east of the Suez Canal. "Mexican Bill" is going to be present tonight to relate his experiences in Ciudad.

THE Foochow *Echo* of the 3rd inst. says that the great increase of gangs of bad characters arriving from the country at this time of the year has led to the streets in the city and Nanchang being patrolled at night by orders of the command of a captain. The orders of the Victory are so stringent in this matter, our contemporary hears, that the pickets are not likely to be bought over. We have later advice from Foochow regarding this dangerous nuisance, which show that the Foochow Victory is quite up to the situation. On the morning of Tuesday the 5th inst. the Victory's gunboat *Pipao* left Foochow for Hankow with 500 disbanded Hunan soldiers on board. These were the gangs of bad characters referred to by the *Echo*, and his Excellency adopted prompt and summary measures to get rid of them.

Rev. Doolittle Dubbs.—In the dark hours of night do you never realize your condition? Old Soak.—Never. It's always in the morning.

THE return of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended Dec. 10th, are:—Europeans, 117; Chinese, 1,731; total, 1,848.

THE *Japan Mail* states that the Mikado has ordered Count Inouye to discharge the duties of Minister President of State during the indisposition of Count Ito.

MAILS DUE:—
India (Wingsang) 13th instant.
Singapore (Yawa) 13th
French (Mellouze) 17th

WE are informed by the Agents of the Messageries Maritimes Co. that the Company's steamer *Mallouze*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 6 p.m. to-day, for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE Spanish cruiser *Reina Christina* arrived here from Manila yesterday, and wasted the customary quantity of gunpowder in meaningless salutes and disturbing the peace of the Sabbath day.

MR. NAKAJIMA, Japanese Minister to Rome, arrived here yesterday from Yokohama, by the German Lloyd steamer *Nürnberg*, en route to Europe. His Excellency is accompanied by his family.

ANOTHER sudden rise in the price of cotton is reported to have sprung up in Foochow during last week owing to a scarcity of the article. Manufacturers who contracted orders for the new cloth are said to be losing considerably.

Father—'I'd rather you would not go sailing with that young man. I'm afraid he does not know how to manage a boat.
Daughter—Dear me, why do you think so?
Father—He wears a yachting suit.

ACCORDING to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a marriage has been arranged between a daughter of Count Oki, ex-President of the Privy Council, and a certain influential official of Kobuza in the neighbourhood of Nikko, Yashu province.

It seems a difficult matter to arrive at the number of lives actually lost by the *Ranusha*—*Chishima* Kan collision. The *Japan Mail*, the recognized organ of the Japanese Government, says that only 16 were saved out of a crew of 90, the remaining 74 being drowned. We shall probably have to wait until after the sitting of the Marine Court of Inquiry for reliable details.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 p.m.:—
Polka "Bride and Groom" Coates.
Quadrille "Jolly Company" Kapp.
Waltz "Fiddle and Bow" Rodger.
Schottische "Gloria de Dijon" Smith.
Lancers "Dorothy" Buchanan.
Waltz "The Merry Widow" Rodger.
Quadrille "Bonnie Mine" Scholtes.
Polka "Parade" Fairbank.

THE Douglas Co.'s steamship *Namoa*, which arrived from the Coast Ports yesterday morning, reports having had a rare knocking about during the passage from Foochow to Amoy. A heavy gale blew from the north-east, accompanied by a mountainous sea, which for a time so nearly broke over the vessel. The staunch old Aberdeen clipper, however, safely weathered the storm without injury, and went over to Kowloon Docks to-day to undergo certain alterations and repairs in her engine-room, etc.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Foochow that the new dock for the Arsenal at Pagoda Anchorage is finished as far as the masonry is concerned, and even to laying the blocks up to within thirty feet of the gate; but it is just there that the trouble begins. It seems to give the Chinese workmen full employment for all their pumping power to keep the coffer-dam clear of the immense leakage which is troubling them just now, and from a non-professional point of view the coffer-dam really seems strong enough, especially when they begin to remember the mass of rock from which it is at present shored.

And that this is the opinion of the Chinese overseers is apparent from the fact that they have built a wall of masonry to the eastern side of the coffer-dam, which is unsupported by the rock. About a hundred yards from the dock gates there is only a foot and a half of water at low tides, so that the time for opening this new dock for active service still seems a long way off.

THE Foochow *Echo* of the 3rd inst. says:—The proprietor of a piece-goods shop has been arrested for disobedience to the proclamation about the discontinuance of the use of kerosene oil. It appears that he had been frequently called upon by the yamen runners, who pointed out to him that he was acting against the law in still using the oil. One after another went away satisfied that they had done their duty, but we may rest assured that they did not leave with their pockets empty. On Wednesday last, however, the proprietor began to feel that he was being visited rather too often by the yamen runners, and he took only refused to "pay the 'aqueous," but kept his lamps burning with the oil. He was at once reported to the magistrate and the next day arrested. All the shopkeepers, having become accustomed to this oil, and liking it on account of its cheapness and the good light it gives, are kicking against this new order, and grumbling that, while they are prohibited using it, the officials' yamens are still lighted with it.

"BROWNIE" in Saturday night's *China Mail*, wants to put forward Mr. J. Francis Q.C. as successor to the Hon. C. P. Chater in the Legislative Council, but lacks the courage to speak out honestly, and as usual, plays the humbug and hypocrite. It has been an open secret since the Colonial Secretary's coarse, venomous and utterly uncalled-for attack in Council on the Senior Unofficial Member, that Mr. Chater, who has devoted a vast deal of valuable time and an immensity of trouble and research in the interests of the public, intended resigning at the first favourable opportunity; and it is equally an open secret that a strong feeling exists amongst the community that Mr. Francis, under all circumstances, is the best man to fill the gap. We are quite of the opinion that the learned Q.C. is 'the man for Galway.' He is not troubled with any qualms of scruples, and if he can only manage to keep his unruly Irish temper within decent limits, both as a diplomatist and as a debater he can knock the Hon. Mick O'Brien as high as the Tower of Babel. The *Hongkong Telegraph* will support the Q.C. in the public interest. "Brownie" will probably, for diplomatic reasons, advocate the imaginary claims of Mr. Chas. J. Holliday, or some other equally brilliant member of the crutch-and-toothpick brigade, whose boots he has been so long accustomed to lick. We are most peacefully inclined, and hope we may be forgiven for wishing that the day is not far distant when our "overland enemy" is let loose in his war-paint, on Messrs. O'Brien, Lockhart and Mitchell-Innes on some important question affecting Hongkong's rights, the elucidation of which requires local knowledge and experience and brains.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Akerly, Acting Chief Justice.)
December 12th.

BRADLEY & Co. v. NG KWO TAI.

This was an action to recover balance due on five dishonoured bills of exchange, with cost of negotiations to recover, and interest, totalling some \$3,000. Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge (Johnson, Stokes & Master) was for plaintiff. Defendant was not present either personally or by counsel.

Mr. Leach briefly rehearsed the facts and authorities, and called evidence:—

Robert Hunter Hill stated that he was one of the partners in Bradley & Co. of Swatow, and a plaintiff in this suit. Had met defendant Ng Kwo Tai since the transactions in respect of which this action arose. Defendant was a tobacco dealer between the Straits and Swatow. In 1891 witness had dealings with defendant, about bills of exchange. (Document produced and identified.) The bills were sent to Singapore and accepted, and in due course were matured there and presented, but dishonoured. Witness received notice of this and told his Chinese cashier to inform defendant (the drawer) who was then resident in Swatow. Witness had two interviews with defendant, both speaking in Chinese. Defendant said he could not understand why the bills had been dishonoured, as goods had been shipped to the drawer sufficient to cover. Defendant asked witness to take steps to press the drawers for payment, without delay. Witness drew up a telegram accordingly, which defendant accepted. Witness also telegraphed to the Bank of Singapore to press the drawers. The Bank replied that there would probably be considerable delay. Defendant then said he would go to Singapore and see what was the matter. Defendant never denied his liability nor attempted to evade it.

His Lordship pointed out that defendant did not in his reply seek to deny liability, but said the bills had not been properly presented, nor ever really dishonoured; and if dishonoured, no proper notice had been given to defendant.

Witness said he had received altogether \$850 and had no other transactions with defendant, so that this sum must be on account of the bills. In Swatow witness had received \$250, which defendant himself had noted on the bills as paid on acc. out. Defendant proposed to continue paying off, but left Swatow after only this one payment.

Sim Tien Tong, cashier with Bradley & Co., said he knew the defendant's firm, Ng Cheung Seng; knew the defendant himself. Identified the bills produced. Remembered the \$350 being paid by defendant, who said that as a salary Singapore ought certainly to pay the bills. Defendant promised to pay the whole amount.

Mr. Leach next produced the evidence taken on commission.

The depositions of the H. & S. Bank bill collector in Singapore stated that he was given the bills in question for collection. He presented the bills to the drawers, but was told there was no money to pay them. All the bills were duly accepted but dishonoured.

Mr. Dow's depositions were of similar purport. Some discussion ensued between His Lordship and Mr. Leach as to the date on which the dishonoured bills were protested.

Wong Tui proved service of notice of suit on Mr. Wilkinson personally, he having acted in former cases for defendant, who had now gone away and could not be found.

The case was adjourned until Thursday next, at 10 a.m., in order to consider the question of costs.

THE RECENT FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

MAGISTRATE'S INQUIRY.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon Mr. H. E. Woodhouse held an inquiry into the fire at 331 and 333 Queen's Road Central on Thursday night last. Inspector Hennessy represented the police and Mr. H. J. Gedge (Johnson, Stokes & Master) watched the proceedings on behalf of the Balfoe Fire Insurance Co. (Krusse & Co. agents).

Woo Sam Yee, owner of the two houses, said he was away in Canton from Nov. 25, until two days ago. Witness was well acquainted with the premises burnt, 333 Queen's Road. There was a cellar, occupying the same space as the ground floor. The cellar stairs were near the wall at the west side. Witness also had a cellar under house No. 331, approached not by a door from the cellar already mentioned but by a separate stair.

Inspector Hennessy said he understood there was through communication below, but was not sure. Witness explained that there was a door from the ground floor of 331 into 333, but it was built up. The cellar was used for cooking, and the fire (produced) was kept on a restainer. The fire (produced) was kept on the ground floor. Witness left it locked and took away the keys when he went to Canton. It contained about \$100, the insurance policy, and a few unimportant articles. The safe had since been broken open. Witness became master of the shop in the first moon this year. Before that he had nothing to do with it. It was previously a tea and cake shop, as now, but witness did not know the people in it.

John Warden Kinghorn, engineer in the fire brigade, said he had examined the iron box, and from the appearance of the inner edge of the door as casing, he thought the box had been opened before the fire. If not, the door would have been quite clean, but it was now dirty and charred as with the flames. There were no marks of the instrument which must have been used in opening it; the safe appeared to have been forced open with some sharp instrument, which would have left a distinct mark; the inner rim of the door was forced up, which could not have been done in any other way. Thus there must have been some marks, which he evidently found obliterated by the action of the flames. If the safe had been closed during the fire, the inner casing might still have been charred, but the tool which forced the door open would have left marks. The safe was of iron, small, very inferior make; had not examined the lock.

Mr. Gedge called attention to a tile stuck in the opening.

Inspector Hennessy proved finding the safe, about 10.30 a.m. to-day (12th) he went with the master of the shop, who pointed out where the safe would most probably be. After removing the rubbish the safe was found just as now produced. The lid was partly broken open and there was a large hole in one side, apparently cut or prised with a chisel. A tile was forced in the order, as if put in to facilitate the breaking open of the safe.

Mr. Kinghorn, recalled, agreed that the tile which had been so used. He thought it must have been done before the fire. The heating of the safe had "set" the iron in its present distorted position, and made it clear how the entry had been forced;—first, the door of the safe had been forced slightly open with a crowbar

or lever, and the edge of the tile inserted to keep it open; this being not a satisfactory opening, an entirely fresh course was taken; a sharp chisel was used to cut a large hole through the side quite big enough to insert a hand. He certainly thought it quite impossible that the mere fall from the ground floor to the cellar, or of a mass of debris on top, could have caused the damage.

Inspector Hennessy said that the safe was found among a heap of debris in the cellar, protected from heavy weights by the position in which the beams had fallen over it.

At the request of Mr. Gedge, the master of the shop was recalled, and said the insurance policy was in a drawer in the safe; the money was below, in a small basket. Nobody but witness had a key. The key would not open the safe now. The policy and money ought to be still inside.

This stage his Worship said he would adjourn in order to further examine the spot where the safe was found.

Inquiry adjourned until Monday next at 2.30.

"BROWNIE" ON FLOGGING.

For some considerable time past we have studiously ignored the vapourings of the idiot (or idiots) who, under the nom de plume "Brownie," regale the "one reader" of the *China Mail* every Saturday night with from one to two columns of imbecile twaddle. Tired from the commencing of the weekly "Murmurs" of these nondescripts—for "Brownie" is one of the Mr. Hyde and Dr. Jekyll sort—have of late become so utterly childish that the *Telegraph* decided to ignore them altogether and allow our contemporary to return to that obscurity from which it would never have emerged but for this journal's free advertisements. And with the ignominious Jackass Act performed by the indignant Jackass who, with characteristic modesty assumed the lowly title of "Silver King," and when his absurd prophecies that after we had killed two men, came to hopeless grief, suddenly disappeared, it was fitting time and opportunity for "Brownie" to get also. We would not think it worth our while now to condescend to notice anything the *China Mail* thought fit to publish, especially knowing that the circulation of the rag is absolutely contemptible; were it not for the possibility that an erroneous impression might get abroad as to a certain question which is of paramount interest to China in the march of human progress, the advance of civilisation. In the *China Mail* of Saturday night the person (or persons) responsible for the "Brownie" diatribe of empty twaddle, makes two definite assertions on matters which have in the past led, and are certain in the future to lead to heated discussion:—Here is what "Brownie" says:—

"That it goes to the credit of the Police Magistrates that of late the rattan has been most effectively used."

"That double floggings—given upon entering and retiring from Gaol—have exercised a most salutary effect upon the numbers of offences of a serious kind." (Our readers will excuse the grammatical ignorance of the *China Mail*. A silk purse from a sow's ear has not yet been attained.—Ed., *Telegraph*.)

There are three other paragraphs in Saturday's *China Mail*—the Editor and Proprietor of which newspaper poses as a holy man and is a recognised pillar of the Kirk—advocating savage brutality as a deterrent to minor criminal offences, and to other so-called offences, such as returning from deportation, which are not criminal at all; but the two above quoted are quite sufficient for our purpose. We deny the truth of both the assertions made by this canting hypocrite, who, with such Pharisee-likeunction, demands the same as a salary counter-irritant for his frail brethren. We say, and that unhesitatingly, that both assertions are infamous perversions of the truth, deliberately told and either with full knowledge that they are lies or without having taken the trouble to verify their truth or otherwise. It is not to the credit of any judge or magistrate to sentence a poor wretch who has been driven to a venial crime by starvation, to be tied up and flogged like a dog, and we are quite certain that neither Mr. H. E. Woodhouse nor Commander Hastings, our present Police Magistrate, would care to claim such a doubtful honour.

As to what the *China Mail* calls double floggings, that is to flog a man on entering gaol in order to lay him up in hospital for from a fortnight to three weeks, and repeat the dose after the expiration of his sentence, which means sending him out into the cold world helpless, friendless and starving, unable to work and too weak and ill to prey upon his neighbours—why, the coarsest brutalities reported from the Siberian mines are not worse than the Christian remedies for reform so strongly advocated by this Hongkong religion (7 publication), which is the recognised organ of the Missionaries in South China. Flogging, man, be Chinese or European, inevitably debases, degrades and brings him to the level of the brute; and that is not what Great Britain anticipates by punishments that are supposed to be deterrent. Our heart overflows with the milk of human kindness, but if we only had "Brownie" tied up to the triangles for two minutes, the salutary effect of the so thoroughly well deserved correction meted out to him would inculcate a lesson the value of which he would remember all his life.

CHINESE BARBARISM AT SWATOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SWATOW, 10th December, 1892.

That the Chinese mandarins have no intention of getting left in the march of civilisation has just been made apparent here by a grossly impudent and insolent official, who, in the presence of a large number of British residents here, has been officially flogged. It appears that three or four men—who in Hongkong would probably have successfully figured as company promoters or Bank directors—finding that times were unusually hard, and labour unremunerative, took to robbery on the river between Swatow and Chow-chow; for a mild sort of piracy in which violence was strictly tabooed. The yamen runners were quickly on their trail and a few days ago their arrest was effected. Yesterday one of these men was brought before the magistrate, and under the influence of the customary Chinese perambulation of eliciting confessions of guilt he admitted having taken part in the robberies. The unfortunate wretch was thereupon sentenced to be exposed in a wooden frame and starved to death.

This frame is a rough erection consisting of four posts about five feet high, and a foot and a half square, bound together at both ends, with a wooden collar at the upper end to fit the neck of the condemned, when standing upright, but which is very effective in choking him whenever he tries to give way. On Friday afternoon the criminal was taken from the prison and fixed in the frame, and from a cursory look I had at him this forenoon, I think that strangulation will furnish him with a speedier exit to the Great Beyond than starvation. Except for a nervous twitching about the nostrils and lips, no signs of life were apparent. Alongside this horrible exhibition of Chinese civilisation another similar frame has been erected, which will be utilised for the benefit of a second offender of the same

on whom the authorities are at present using the customary aids to the confessional. This other victim is expected to be fixed up this afternoon. It is worth mentioning that this brutal torture is taking place at the corner of the London Mission compound and right in front of the Mission Hospital. It is not clearly evident that the duty of foreign Missionaries in China is to convert the Mandarins and the official element in the first place, and after succeeding there to proselytise the mass?

I have to note the arrival here of the barque *Sin Koja*, with poles from Foochow for the new godowns which are shortly to be erected by the China Merchants Company. This is the first arrival at Swatow from a Coast port of a sailing vessel for a very long time past.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were crowded out of last Saturday night's issue:—

ST. PETERSBURG, November 10th.
The harvest in Southern Bessarabia has proved a complete failure. The inhabitants are without grain and the cattle are without fodder. Much suffering is certain to result.

VIRGINIA, November 10th.
A mill collapsed in Oron, Maryland, yesterday, shortly before time for the hands to leave for the night. Almost 200 men were in the building at the time. About fifty persons were caught by the bricks and broken timber. Several were rescued, but it is supposed that thirty-five or forty were killed. The dead bodies of twenty were removed.

BERLIN, November 10th.
The impending political crisis of which I told you a forecast Sunday has assuming more definite proportions. The Chancellor is becoming so doubtful about the possibility of securing a majority on the army bill in the face of the scabbling children of Prince Bismarck and of 65 members who are pledged to resist it, that this much-talked-of measure may be withdrawn at the last moment. This would make Count Caprivi's position almost untenable. The Emperor, who has been constantly consulting Count Waldersee, now thoroughly appreciates the gravity of the situation, and it is believed that at any moment the return to power of Prince Bismarck or Count Waldersee, perhaps of both is quite possible. Such a step would be hailed with enthusiasm throughout the empire.

LONDON, November 11th.
A number of Welsh tin-plate manufacturers, whose works have been closed, are giving notice of a strike on Monday. The news of the Democratic victory was received, with great satisfaction in the iron and tin-plate manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

It is understood that as a result of a lengthy Cabinet Council the British Government has decided to retain possession of Uganda. The statement that Lord Darnley had cabled to New York that he would send another challenge this week is not true.

The Coroner's inquest into the death of the Duke of Marlborough was held in Blenheim to-day. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

PARIS, November 11th.
The victims of the recent anarchist bomb explosion of Paris were given a state funeral to-day. The scene in the cemetery as the bodies were consigned to the graves was most distressing. The relatives of the dead would not be comforted and their cries were heartrending.

NEW YORK, November 11th.
The *Harold* correspondent at Valparaiso cables that the Ministry continues in office, despite the fact that their resignations have been accepted by the President. It is regarded as likely that they may obtain a majority in Congress shortly.

BERLIN, November 11th.
A peculiar sentence was pronounced yesterday upon the workman who murdered two children at Neu-Ruppin, province of Brandenburg, forty miles northwest from this city. It was ordered that he be confined, at hard labor for fourteen years and then executed.

The *Kyushu Zeitung* confirms the report of a serious massing of Russian troops on the German frontier.

cannot be repealed, some temporary modification may be made in favor of English goods.

The *Statist's* opinion is that the election of Cleveland will unscathe trade, and make lower prices for goods.

The *Statist's* opinion is that the tariff adjustment will certainly be a protracted affair, the slowest question depending on the result of the monetary conference.

Rumors to the effect Lord Rosebery, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Princess Victoria, the eldest unmarried daughter of the Prince of Wales, are betrothed for some time past. While discredited in well-informed circles no absolute denial has been obtained, consequently credence is given them. The fact that Lord Rosebery attended the fifty-first birthday of the Prince of Wales' birthday at Southampton Wednesday is construed as a confirmatory indication.

The Princess Victoria was born in Marlborough House, London, July 16, 1858. In face and figure she resembles her mother. It is believed that the union of the daughter of the heir to the throne with so pronounced and distinguished a Liberal would have a marked political effect.

Lord Rosebery, though long prominent in public affairs, is only 45 years old. His first wife, whom he married in 1878, was the only daughter and heiress of Baron Meyer Amshel de Rothschild. Her death on November 18, 1886, was widely lamented. By her Lord Rosebery had four children, two girls and two boys.

A special to the *Times* from Lisbon says: The Portuguese Government has sent a memorial on the subject of the D-Isola Bay Railway to the Bernese Tribunal, which is to hear and determine the facts in the case. The memorial presents proof that the Portuguese had the right to seize the railway. The dispatch adds that three months more will be allowed for the claimants to contest the memorial.

PARIS November 12th.
An evidence that the snivels are still latent on terrorizing the public was offered to-day by the finding of a bomb in a house in the Rue des Halles, near Central Market. It was taken to the office of M. Girard, the head of the Municipal Laboratory, where it is being examined.

VIENNA November 12th.
Experiment with the new Manlicher rifle by Government experts has proved the weapon to be in every way satisfactory. It fires no round, it is of a minute, and is lighter than the previous Manlicher. The bullet has increased velocity, the weight of the cartridge is increased, and the recoil is reduced to the minimum. The shots can be fired rapidly, successively, or at any desired interval. Experts pronounce the mechanism of the new weapon sound and simple. Though it pours out a hailstorm of bullets, it does not become too hot to handle.

THE "RAVENNA" CHISHIMA KAN COLLISION.

Referring to the disastrous collision between the P. & O. Co's steamer *Ravenna* and the Japanese vessel *Chishima Kan*, the *Nagasaki Rising Sun* of the 7th inst. makes the following comments:

The damage to the *Ravenna* can be plainly seen from the shore with the naked eye, especially when she is broadside on, and a close inspection shows full well, not only the tremendous blow she must have struck the ill-fated *Chishima*, but also her thorough capability of withstanding it without fatally damaging herself.

The damage commenced by a comparatively clean cut through the stem and bow plates along the 2nd deck, which extends at some eight feet. From this, down to the vicinity of the water-line, some six or eight feet is completely smashed in; and below that, down to, and including the fore-foot, is so badly bent to starboard that it will have to be entirely renewed.

On Monday morning, we understand that Capt. Browne formally applied to H. B. M.'s Consul for a Court of Inquiry to be held, a full report of which we will publish as early as possible. Pending the official inquiry considerable evidence, of course, observed with regard to giving information, consequently we are not in a position to state anything further. "Whatever was the cause of the accident, or whoever was responsible for it, it is most lamentable and sad affair, and we feel confident that the foreign communities in Japan will deeply sympathize with the friends and relatives of those who, without a moment's warning, lost their lives through it. In conclusion, we may mention that the Pilot in charge of the *Ravenna* at the time of the accident was the well-known Japanese named Kishida (Kishida Yoshio), an experienced and thoroughly capable man, who has been in the Company's service for some fifteen years.

The loss of the *Chishima Kan*, as in the case of the vessel she was built to replace, the *Unai Kan*, will fall heavily on the French Insurance companies who took a risk on her until her arrival in Tokyo; that is, of course, in the event of the *Chishima Kan* being found entirely to blame. The P. & O. Co., as is generally known, insure their own ships, and have a considerable amount at stake.

With reference to the Court of Inquiry, there is, we believe, a probability of it being held in Yokohama. Exactly how long the repairs to the *Ravenna* will take, cannot be estimated until after the ship has been examined in dock. We may also mention that the absurd statement made by one of the *Ravenna's* passengers, a Mr. Hay, to the *Shanghai Mercury*, to the effect that the wife and child of the French engineer, M. Enneslet, were on board and were lost with the *Chishima*, is entirely without foundation. Other portions of his report are also equally incorrect, the yarn of the second officer losing four fingers in particular.

A TRIP UP THE POYANG.

Leaving Hukow after a fair wind and rain, but passed the thirty to Taku Shan in a couple of hours. This place is so called from the "Great Orphan" rock in the middle of the lake, which is crowded with a large pagoda. Travellers on the steamers are familiar with the Little Orphan in the middle of the river, some 33 miles below Kiukiang. This Great Orphan is the elder brother, so the Chinese say, of the one in the Yangtze. A little way above Takatang is another queer-looking rock some 40 or 50 feet high and having a remote or fancied resemblance to a frog. The Chinese, as usual, have attempted an explanation of these phenomena. They say that at some earlier period, their history, famous general, perished in battle at Chinking, and left behind him two orphan sons. A frog of a philanthropic turn of mind took pity on them and undertook to bring them to his back up the river and lake to their old home. All went well up the river until near Pentech Hien, where the younger son slipped off the slimy back of his froggy deliverer and fell into the water. The little orphan became transformed into the romantic hill which modern travellers and globe-trotters delight to photograph.

The bigger boy, seeing the fate of his younger brother, along with desperate rigour to the frog, and got well on to the river and into the lake, but here he, too, lost his hold and tumbled into the water, and remains to this day a witness to the accident which befell him. The frog himself, through

grief or otherwise, got ashore and was petrified. The immense rock referred to above, shows that he did not get far away from his charge. To judge by appearances, the deliverer will disappear long before the orphan.

This rock is situated on the borders of two lakes, Tuckang which is very poor, and Tehhu which is just the opposite. It is said by the Chinese that these favours are distributed by this frog rock and that many battles have been fought around its base. The Tuckang folk declare that it eats up their fertility and produce, and gives the benefit to their neighbours the Tehhu people, and they have accordingly attempted to dig it down.

The Tehhu people assembled in its defence with the result that it is still standing, solitary and sentinellike, out in the waters, entirely detached from the mainland. The waters and human foes have made havoc with its base, and it is only a question of time when it will fall forward on its face, and then will the glory depart and it will become but a common boulder, carefully shunned by all passing ships.

We went ashore at Takatang in the evening in the rain, and sold over a hundred books and tracts, and preached. This place is the *litin* station for entry to and exit from the lake and has a large boat and raft population. This affords a large opportunity for distributing the truth in all directions.

At this place the China Inland Mission has a very fine sanitarium on the top of the hill, entirely overlooking the market town and the entire lake. It is a charming location and must be very healthful. We were well received and hospitably entertained by the members of the Station.

Early the next morning we were off with a spanking wind, and in two hours had travelled the sixty li to Nankang. This is an important city, on a hill jutting out into the lake, and guarded from evil demons by two picturesquely situated pagodas. It is the head of a large district of country, but is itself poor and barren. Only a small portion of this city is inhabited and its shops are of the poorest description. It boasts, however, one of the finest prefect's yamens that I have seen in China. Twenty li from here is the famous White Deer Grotto, and the college, situated in the hills, founded by Chu Fu, the Chinese sage.

I visited our small chapel and school here and also the C.I.M. station and we sold some 200 scriptures and tracts.

By noon the wind was of considerable force, and a member of boats bound the same way as ourselves were afraid to venture out, but at 2.30 we cast off to make the attempt at any rate. The lake is of great width and quite deep. The summer flood water, I was surprised to find, had only fallen some five or six feet from the highest mark. At Lao chieh shan, where the sand-covered hills come together as to make a funnel, the wind gathers force and roars through at a great rate. The waves ran high, but we got safely through and, after a while, into a wide stream. The banks are just out of water and covered with beautiful grass, and I saw a sight which would have pleased the sportsman's heart. For over two miles there was a long line of thousands upon thousands of wild geese within 75 feet of our boat. They were in no way alarmed, but quietly lifted up their long necks as the boat went by, and now and again a score or so would take flight over the heads of the others till they had arrived at what they considered a more secure place. A few sportsmen visiting these regions would effectually disturb this calm feeling of peaceful seclusion.

Soon after dark we reached Wuchien, doing the 60 li in 24 hours. The whole day's run was 150 li, this, considering nearly a half day's halt, was not bad.

Wuchien, 18th November.—E. S. L. in *N. C. Daily News*.

LATE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* publishes the following interesting items, specially cabled from London on November 13th:—

The new Duke of Marlborough has promptly dispossessed his stepmother, "the American Duchess," formerly Mrs. Hammeisley of New York, from all the Marlborough mansions and estates. This unpleasant piece of information reached the friends of the dowager Duchess here early to-day. There was little surprise over the news. The heirs to English estates have a disagreeable habit of taking ruthless possession of mansions and property. Sympathy and mourning play only a small part in these matters. In this respect Mrs. Hammeisley fared as badly as Mrs. Blair, now the widow of the late Duke of Sutherland. The remains of Sutherland had been in the grave only about forty-eight hours when "Mrs. Blair" received notice that the house she was occupying was moved by the legal heir to the estate. She was moved, but under protest.

Lady Blandford, the new chateaufort, is installed again at Blenheim, and the New York lady walks out of the premises which were so largely improved with her money. But Lady Blandford has the satisfaction of seeing Mrs. Hammeisley carry off all the insurance money secured on the life of the late Duke, amounting to \$1,250,000. It will be remembered that after her marriage to the Duke of Marlborough Mrs. Hammeisley visited New York several times and urged her lawyers to secure large advances for her out of the immense legacy to which she was entitled by the will of her husband. This money was used by the Duke in rebuilding and improving at Blenheim. The estate, of course, had been more or less embarrassed by lavish expenditure, and it was Mrs. Hammeisley's determination to restore the estate to its former position.

Grateful for this evidence of affection and interest in his family the Duke carefully willed the total amount of his life insurance to his wife.

In response to the command of the Queen the Carl Rosa company visited Balmoral and performed "The Daughter of the Regiment," in which Miss Zille de Lusa had the chief role. A stage had been fitted up in the ballroom. The programmes were printed on white satin. The Queen entered the room at 9 o'clock, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Countess of Argyll, and several other ladies-in-waiting. Her Majesty seemed to enjoy the performance.

At the close the whole company joined in singing "God Save the Queen." Her Majesty remained until the hymn was finished.

Afterward she invited the members of the company to the principal drawing-room, where she expressed to them her appreciation of their performance. They were then given a sumptuous supper, which they ate in company with General Sir Frederick Ponsonby, her Majesty's private secretary, and other members of the royal household. They were conveyed back to Dundee on a special train. Prior to their departure they signed their names at the request of the Queen in her birthday book.

Cleveland's election seems to have pleased the politicians here as much as the merchants and manufacturers. Lord Salisbury intends, apparently, to make all he can out of the event. Writing to a friend he said: "I am sorry that the admirable principles of the Democrats are not represented by a more dignified man."

His lordship is a good fighter. He does not forget that Mr. Cleveland "turned down" Minister Sackville West four years ago, so he gives the President-elect his "rap."

"Then he goes on to say 'England must not look too closely at the shovel which brings

the coal. If the return of the Democracy to power will re-light some of the factory fires of the United Kingdom I will be content."

The opium question for India and China has had its annual revival this week. A deputation which called upon Lord Kimberley, the Indian Secretary, to urge the suppression of the traffic represented nearly all the great religious bodies in England. Their mission, as usual, was fruitless. They received an admission of the soundness of the doctrine embodied in the resolution passed by the House of Commons last year that "the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible."

They were told, however, that as a practical question there was no other way to raise the \$10,000,000 which the taxation of opium yields annually in India.

This attitude of Mr. Gladstone's Government is the same as that of Lord Salisbury. The decision has caused some surprising comments by the press. Not only is it unanimously approved, but the selective drug has found defenders in unexpected places. One is forced to the conclusion that the extraordinary language employed by the *Times* was written by a slave of the drug. Americans will learn with a good deal of astonishment that the *Thunderer* warmly defends the habitual use of opium for the same purpose as tobacco or wine.

This is the language of its editorial: "What is the hideous immorality of which these superstitious Christians declare the Indian Government guilty? Opium is in India and China what wine and other alcoholic beverages are among ourselves. It has been employed from the immemorial past by the Orientals to stimulate, exhilarate or soothe, and no one capable of weighing the evidence and without a foregone conclusion to support can doubt that its moderate use is agreeable, harmless, and in many cases beneficial. Taken in excess it is undoubtedly as mischievous as drinking, smoking and all sensual pleasures become in similar conditions."

With a sounding of trumpets and beating of drums the Marquis of Lorne yesterday placed among the trophies of arms, eucalyptus, banners and other chivalrous hippy in St. George's chapel at Windsor Castle the banner, cognizance and insignia of a new Knight of the Garter, his royal highness the Prince of Naples. The flag of this youngest knight bears a white cross on a red ground, and with a richly jewelled helmet, mantle and sword was suspended by the Marquis of Lorne between those of his serene highness Prince Henry of Battenberg and Earl Fitzwilliam, where they made a goodly show.

A new choreographic star of first magnitude has risen upon the horizon of London. It is a variable star and dances "La Chahut," which is a kind of modernized cancan, rather more extravagant than the original. The star's name is Mme. Pompon, and she comes from Paris. Of course she wears a gray silk costume, and not much of it, with black tights, and a egg-shaped head. She does not sing her song, but shouts it, kicks straight up and ends the astounding performance with a somersault which nightly delights the good people of the metropolis.

A revised version of the Apocrypha from the same hands that revised the Old and New Testaments will soon come from the university presses of Oxford and Cambridge. This was part of the original plan entered on in 1874 for the revision of the Bible.

The universal opinion of the press on the Lear of Henry Irving is that it is grand, magnificent and timeless. In some parts of the performance, Mr. Irving is excellent, but in the strong scenes there is a general impression that he does not quite come up to the terrible sublimity of the "mad old king."

Several suicides of young girls in Copenhagen, attracted the attention of the authorities last week. The mournful series has since been continued. It has now been discovered that all this self-destruction has had the same cause. That cause was the work of a young French Poet Juan, who published himself in Copenhagen as a merchant last winter. In the last few months he has courted many young women, to most of whom he promised marriage. It has been ascertained that he has held amorous correspondence with no less than thirty-four. Sixteen of these have either committed suicide or left the city within the last three weeks. The police have a sort of memorandum diary of the libertine's amours, kept by himself.

Augustus T. Kerr, charged with forgery and embezzlement from the Jarvis Conkling Trust Company of Kansas City, is to custody here awaiting extradition. J. W. Brown, Inspector of the American Society of Coney, arrived to-day from New York to present the case of the prosecution. Kerr will come up for extradition at the Bow-street court on Wednesday next.

The British Government has always denied, with some show of indignation, any charge that it was guilty of shipping criminals or paupers to America. It is announced this week, however, that William Nangle, who was sentenced in 1884 to twenty years' penal servitude for shooting at a land agent, has been pardoned from Dublin prison on the condition "that he shall proceed direct to America" where his mother and many friends reside.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

11th December, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind	Temp.	Bar.	Humid.	Dir.	Force.	Weather.	Remarks.
Wanchow	W	60	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Ningpo	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Shanghai	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Amoy	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Swatow	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Hankow	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Yokohama	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Manila	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Cebu	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Colon	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
San Francisco	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
London	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	

12th December, 1892.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind	Temp.	Bar.	Humid.	Dir.	Force.	Weather.	Remarks.
Wanchow	W	60	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Ningpo	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Shanghai	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Amoy	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Swatow	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
Hankow	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
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Cebu	W	58	30.0	85	W	1	Cloudy	
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